

DUSHSKAYA, R. Ye., KVICHKO, L.A.; LEVE, N.F.

Comparative evaluation of methods of determining small amounts  
of aluminum in solid solutions of steel. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-  
issl. inst. met. no.6:273-282 '60. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Steel—Testing) (Aluminum)  
(Calorimetry)

DUSHSKIY, A. I.

"A New Horizontal Broaching Machine"  
Stanki i Instrument, 10, No. 2, 1939.  
Engineer, ENIMS

Report U-1505, 4 Oct 1951

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by  
Bacteria and Fungi.

R-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 83551

Author : Dushuk, R. V.

Institute: No institute given

Title : The Problem of Transmitting Tuberculosis to Chicks  
through Eggs.

Orig Pub : Ptitsevodstvo, 1957, No 9, 37-38

Abstract : After 420 eggs originating from tuberculosis afflicted hens were examined, the pathogenic agent culture was isolated from the washings of 14 eggs, from the whites of 2 eggs, and from the yolk of 1 egg. No bacteria were found in the embryos. Out of a total of 183 examined eggs taken from an incubator, the tubercle culture was isolated from non-fertilized eggs only: in 5 cases from washings, in 4 cases from whites, and in one case from the yolk. 357 chicks were

Card 1/3

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USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by  
Bacteria and Fungi.

R-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 83551

Abstract: hatched from 540 eggs placed into the incubator (all of the eggs originated from hens sick with tuberculosis). For purposes of pathologo-anatomical and bacteriological investigations, 10 of the hatched chicks were killed at the age of 10 days, 9 at the age of 20 days, 13 at the age of 29 days, 7 at the age of 57 days, and 9 at the age of 2 months. Subsequently, 6-13 chicks were killed every 30-35 days. The obtained investigation results were negative in all of the cases. After 12 months, the remaining 168 hens were killed. Tubercular lesions in various organs were found in 9 of them. This shows that eggs originating from tuberculosis afflicted hens are a dangerous source of tubercular infection. The pathogenic agent of tuberculosis is transmitted to chicks through eggs originating from hens with

Card 2/3

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by  
Bacteria and Fungi.

R-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 83551

Abstract: positive reactions to injections of tuberculin.—  
A. D. Musin

Card 3/3

27

DUSHUK, R. V.: Master Vet Sci (diss) -- "Transovarial transmission of the  
~~causative agent of tuberculosis of chicks~~. Moscow, 1959. 14 pp (All-Union  
Inst of Experimental Veterinary Med VASKhNIL), 140 copies (KL, No 10, 1959,  
127)

SOLOMKIN, P.S., prof.; DUSHUK, R.V., kand. veterin. nauk

Rabbit virus vaccine from the domestic strain of the virus  
of hog cholera. Veterinariia 38 no.8:33-36 Ag '61  
(MIRA 18:1)

KONOPATKIN, A.A., kand.veter.nauk; DUSHUK, R.V., kand.veter.nauk

Immunity in swine inoculated with strain K virus vaccine. Veterinaria  
42 no.10:38-39 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

PA 3/49T96

DUSHUTIN, B.

USSR/Radio Receivers  
Adapters

Jan 48

"Tube Socket Adapter," B. Dushutin, 1 p

"Radio" No 1

Additional information to article by Dushutin in  
"Radio" No 4, 1947, describes construction of adapter  
for tubes SB-244 and SB-155 in type BI-234 receiver.

3/49T96

DUSHUTIN, G.G.; SHABALOV, S.M., redaktor; ROGACHEV, F.V., redaktor;  
KRYNUCHKINA, K.V., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Organization and methodology of industrial training] Voprosy  
organizatsii i metodiki proizvodstvennogo obucheniia. Pod. red.  
S.M. Shabalova. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Trudreserv-  
izdat, 1954. 202 p.  
(Technical education)

VASIL'YEV, A.P.; IVANOV, K.I.; DUSHUTIN, L.S.; NOVOSEL'SKIY, Yu.A.

Study of rock breaking in thermal drilling. Vzryv. delo no.46/3:  
79-97 '61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Boring)

DUSHUTIN, Yu.; KORCHAGIN, V., kand. tekhn. nauk; PAPE, E.;  
SKRYPNIK, A.; YEV TUSHENKO, I.; OVSIIY, I.

Exchange of experiences. Mias. ind. SSSR 34 no. 5:42-47  
'63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Volgogradskiy myasokombinat (for Dushutin). 2. Odesskiy  
tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy promysh-  
lennosti (for Korchagin). 3. Semipalatinskiy myasokombinat  
(for Pape). 4. Leningradskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo  
Znameni myasokombinat im. S.M. Kirova (for Skrypnik).  
5. Taganrogskiy myasokombinat (for Yevtushenko). 6. Vinnitskiy  
myasokombinat (for Ovsiy).

Dushutina, K.I.

USSR / General Division, Problems of Teaching

A-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 164

Author : Khmeleva, T.G., Dushutina, K.I.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Some Observations on the Life of Nutria in Laboratory Conditions

Orig Pub : Sb. stud. rabot fak. estastvozn. Kurskogo gos. ped. in-ta, 1956,  
vyp. 1, 88-91

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fruits, Berries.

M-7

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 58758

Author : Dushutina, K. K.  
Inst : Moldavian Branch, Acad. Sci., USSR  
Title : Strawberry Selection in Moldavia

Orig Pub : Izv. Mold. fil. AN USSR, 1957, No 2-3, 61-74

Abstract : Experiments relative to the cultivation of new strawberry varieties started in 1946. The cross-breeding of a drought resistant variety of unknown origin called Moldavanka with varieties, which were brought in, enabled the author to select 5 hybrids. These are candidates to become new varieties because they displayed a high yield capacity and drought resistance. -- A. A. Il'inskiy

Card 1/1

NAZARYAN, Ye.A.; LOBANOV, G.A.; TRUSEVICH, G.V.; STEPANOV, S.N.; DUSHUTINA,  
K.K.; RYBAKOV, A.A.; KARANYAN, P.G.; UL'YANISHCHEVA, A.M.; TIKHONOV,  
N.N.; KAZIZADE, F.N.; SIDERENKO, I.I.; SMIRNOV, V.F.; SHIDENKO,  
I.Kh.; VASIL'YEV, V.P.; SHISHKOVA, M.I.; SERGEYEV, V.I., red.;  
GOR'KOVA, Z.D., tekhn.red.

[Grusha] Pear. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 534 p.  
(MIRA 13:12)

(Pear)

ARASIMOVICH, V.V.; VASIL'YEVA, L.A. [deceased]; DUSHUTINA, K.K.;  
FRAYMAN, I.A.

Biochemistry of pear. Vop. fiziol. i biokhim. kul't. rast.  
no.2:3-29 '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Moldavia—Pear)  
(Fruit—Chemical composition)

DUSHUTINA, Kseniya Kirillovna; FITOVA, L., red.; KURMAYEVA, T.,  
tekhn.red.

[Growing strawberries in Moldavia] Vyrashchivanie zemlianiki  
v Moldavii. Kishinev, Gos.izd-vo "Kartia moldoveniaske,"  
1961. 26 p. (MIRA 14:6)  
(Moldavia—Strawberries)

L 29556-66 EEC(k)-2/EWP(k)/EWT(1)/FBD/ETC(f)/T IJP(c) AT/WG  
ACC NR: AP6018036 SOURCE CODE: UR/0185/66/011/006/0615/0618

AUTHOR: Adamov, I. Yu.; Dushyn, L. O.—Dushin, L. A.; Pavlychenko, O. S.—  
Pavlychenko, O. S.

66  
B

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute AN URSR, Khar'kov (Fizyko-tehnichnyy instytut AN  
URSR)

TITLE: Plasma interferometry with the aid of a laser 25

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 6, 1966, 615-618

TOPIC TAGS: plasma diagnostics, electromagnetic wave interference, bridge interferometer, plasma density

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a plasma diagnostic procedure which combines the high phase-measurement accuracy provided by radio-frequency sounding and at the same time increases the range of measured electron density by using the shorter-wavelength optical range. The phase information obtained at radio frequency is converted into optical-frequency information by introducing into the reference arm of an interferometer a single side-band modulator, which modulates in amplitude one of the laser side bands (Fig. 1). The oscillations from both arms of the interferometer are mixed in a quadratic detector (photomultiplier). In this manner the phase shift of the laser signal passing through the plasma is interpreted as the time variation of the laser frequency deviation. Frequency detection and subsequent integration of the obtained signal yield the plasma density, since its rate of change is proportional to the laser frequency deviation. It is shown that the method can be used to estimate changes in

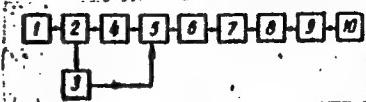
Card 1/2

L 29556-66

ACC NR: AP6018036

the plasma density in the range  $10^{12}$ — $10^{16}$  cm $^{-3}$  in 10 $^6$  sec at a laser wavelength of 3  $\mu$  and for a plasma 5 cm in length. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 6 formulas. [02]

Fig. 1. Diagram of plasma interferometer. 1 - Laser, 2 - beam splitter, 3 - single-band amplitude modulator, 4 - investigated plasma, 5 - photomultiplier, 6 - intermediate frequency amplifier, 7 - limiter, 8 - frequency detector, 9 - integrator, 10 - recording instrument.



SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 07Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002 ATD PRESS:  
5015

Card 2/2 00

DUSI, Minir, inz. (Kosovska Mitrovica, Marsala Tita VI ulaz III sprat)

Open-pit extraction of filling material for underground stopes of  
the Trepca Mine. Tehnika Jug 18 no.11; Suppl; Rudarstvo metalurg  
14 no.11:2044-2049 N '63.

1. Direktor Vise tehnicke skole, Kosovska Mitrovica.

HOJMAN, Jolanda; STANKOVIC, Branislava; DUSIC, Zivka; MUDRNICA, Vera

Spectrophotometric study of the iron (III) complex with  
mandelhydroxamic acid. Glas Hem dr 28 no.5/6:265-279 '63.

1. Institute of Inorganic and Analytic Chemistry of the  
Pharmaceutical Faculty, Belgrade. Submitted November 6, 1953.

DUSIC-PETROVIC, Milanija

Trauma during the course of Terrien's disease. Srpski arh.  
celok. lek. 90 no.9:867-870 S '62.

1. Klinika za ocne bolesti Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta  
u Beogradu V.d. upravnika: prof. dr. Ivan Stankovic.  
(CORNEA) (LENS CRYSTALLINE) (EYE)

S

DUSIK, Antonin

Overload spring switch of electric pulley blocks. Elektrotechnik  
19 no.9:271 S '64.

1. Kovopodnik Ol, Trebic.

DUSIK, J.

Transition from winter to summer feeding and to feeding by green fodder. p. 537.  
ZA SOCIALISTICKE ZEMEDELSTVI, Vol 3, #5, May 1953, Czechoslovakia)

SO; Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2 #8, Library of Congress,  
August 1953, Incl.

DUSIK, J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Farm Animals - General Problems.

Q-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 2535

Author : J. Dusik

Inst : -

Title : Corn and Its Utilization as Feed.

Orig Pub : Socialist. zemed. 1956, 6, No 15, 906-941 (Czech).

Abstract : The nutrient aspects of corn. Methods of feeding, and the maximum amount of corn permissible in animal rations in the shape of greens, silo, corn grains, and straw.

Card 1/1

LORKIEWICZ, Zbigniew; DUSINSKI, Mieczyslaw

The antigenic structure of Rhizobium trifolii mutants. Acta microbiol.  
pol. 12 no.2:119-124 '63.

1. From the Department of General Microbiology, M. Curie-Sklodowska  
University, Lublin.  
(RHIZOBIUM) (ANTIGENS)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DUSINSKY, G.

State Institute on Medical Control (St. ustav pre kontrolu lieciv), Bratislava

Bratislava, Farmaceuticky obzor, No 2, 1963, pp 74-76

"Present State of Opinions on the Harm Done by Thalidomide (Contergan)."

DUSINSKY, G.

DUSINSKY, G.; PARRAK, V. "Photometric determination of potassium guaiacol sulfonate in syrups." p. 465. (Chemicke Zvesti. Vol. 5, no. 8, Oct. 1951. Bratislava.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, no. 6, Library of Congress, June 1954.  
Uncl.

DUSINKY, J.

"Potentiometric determination of phenacetin."  
Chemicke Zvesti, Bratislava, Vol 6, No 3/4, Mar./Apr. 1952, p. 201

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct. 1954, Lib. of Congress

DUSINSKY, G.

CZECH

USSR

2338. Polarographic determination of 2-phenyl-  
quinoxine-4-carboxylic acid (clinchophen). *Li-*

Dušinský, Českou Farmaz., 1953, 8 (7-8), 225-  
228; Referativnij Zh., Khim., 1954, Abstr. No

50,958. Clinchophen (*I*) is reduced at the dropping-  
mercury electrode over a wide pH range. The best  
supporting electrolyte is 0.1 N LiOH soln., in which  
*I* gives three waves with  $E_1 = -1.23$ ,  $-1.61$  and  
 $-1.70$  V (vs. the S.C.E.); the first wave is small  
and with a  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  M soln. of *I* the other two  
waves are combined. The wave height is propor-  
tional to the concn. of *I* for the range  $5 \times 10^{-5}$  to  
 $4 \times 10^{-4}$  M. The total wave height indicates two-  
electron reduction of *I* (Ilković equation). The  
method can be used for the determination of *I* or  
its salts in the presence of Na salicylate, phenazone  
or amidopyrine. The error is  $\pm 1$  per cent  
L. H. VSS

to the Institute für Ring-Kontrolle

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PEPSI MUSKY G

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000411620005-2

~~controlling Party Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, City 40.~~

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411620005-2"

1982 Rapid Determination of rutin in plants  
J. Jaksic (Ceskoslovenská Akademie věd, Bratislava)  
The yellow colour of the intense yellow colour of rutin  
in alkaline solution for its determination by a  
visible light spectrophotometer at 410 m $\mu$  where maximum absorption occurs. Quantities up  
to 200 mg of rutin can be determined with an  
accuracy of  $\pm 1.5$  per cent. Substances such as  
starch, fats, saccharin, theophylline and phenol  
barbitone did not interfere. A calibration graph  
of extinction values against concentration of rutin  
is given.  
A. G. JAKSIC

Ze statniho ustavu pro kontrolu lieciv v Bratislave.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411620005-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411620005-2"

DUSINSKY, Gabriel

Oscillographic polarography in determination of opium alkaloids. Cesk. farm. 4 no.8:400-404 Oct 55.

1. Zo Statneho ustavu pre kontrolu lieciv, Bratislava.  
(OPIUM  
alkaloids, determ. by oscillographic  
polarography)  
(POLAROGRAPHY  
oscillographic, of opium alkaloids)

Dusinsky, G.

✓1405. Polarographic determination of two compounds as active ingredients of ointments. G. Dusinsky and Z. Gruntová (State Inst for Control of Drugs, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) *Czechoslovakia*, *Časoslov* 1955, 6 (9), 445-449. The polarographic determination of 4-diacetylaminoo-2,3-dimethylazobenzene (I), sodium 4-naphthoacetyl-, amino-2';3-dimethylazobenzene (II) and (2-methyl-4-o-tolyazophenyl)hydrocupreine (In-terazin) (III) is described. They are extracted from the ointment by 50 per cent acetic acid and the polarography is carried out in about 2.5 N acetic acid. For I 25 per cent ethanol and (as buffer) sodium acetate (0.6 M) are also present. The height of the polarographic wave is proportional to the two-compound content in the conc. region of  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  to  $1 \times 10^{-3}$  M for I and  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  to  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  M for II. Since III gives two waves the sum has to be taken; then the same relationship holds for concs. of  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  to  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  M. The second wave has a characteristic max., which can be removed by the addition of fuchsin. The method is rapid (40 to 60 min.) and accurate; ointment bases do not interfere.

A. O. JAKUBOVIC

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411620005-2

*✓ Depolarizing (dead stop) filtration with uniparametric indication and its use in analytical practice. (Slobodan Blagojević, R.A. Šćitnici ustav pre komunikacije i svetlosti u Zagrebu, Zbornik radova 9, 149-61(1955); A. I. Mihailović, Jan Magdal.)*

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

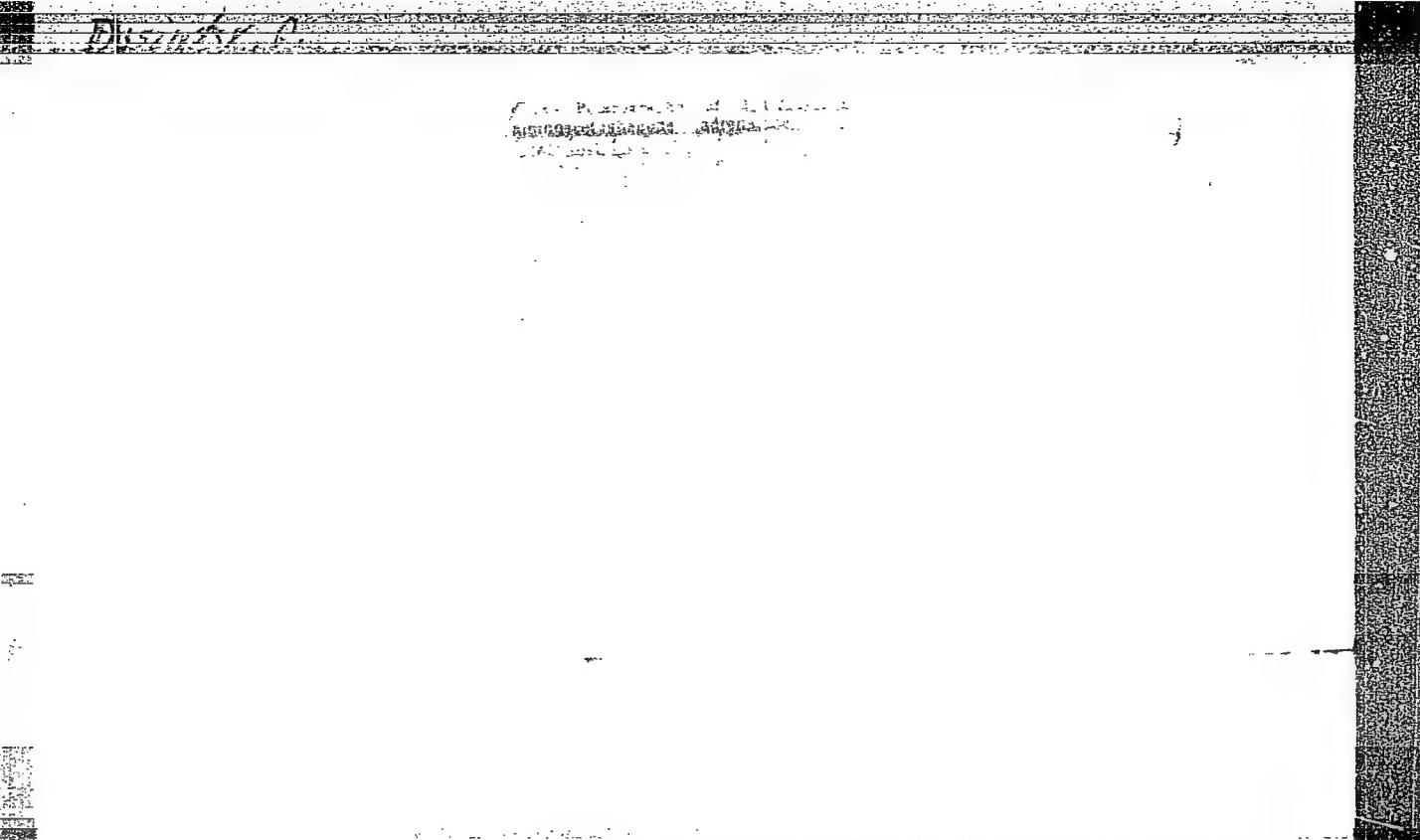
CIA-RDP86-00513R000411620005-2"

DUSINSKY GABRIEL

Oscillographic-polarographic determination of purity in lobeline. Gabriel Dušinský (Státny ústav pro kontrolu liečiv, Bratislava, Czech.). Čes. Zrcadlo 9, 556-84 (1955) (German summary).—Lobeline (I) is found in *Lobelia inflata*. By observing the curves  $dV/dt$  against  $V$  in an oscillographic polarograph, it is possible to det. small amts. of AcPh in the presence of 4-fold excess of I.

J.W.M.L.K.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411620005-2



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

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RECORDED BY THE GOING WATER INVESTIGATIVE TEAM

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

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DUBINSKY, G.

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DUSHINSKY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Drugs, vitamins. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 40697.

Author : Dushinsky.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Polarographic Determination of Bromocholine.

Orig Pub: Ceskosl, farmac., 1956, 5, No 4, 202-203.

Abstract: Katezine (2-bromoethyl trimethyl ammonium bromide (I) applied as a vasodialator, can be reduced on a drop-mercury electrode in contrast to neo-katezine (2-hydroxyethyl trimethyl ammonium iodide). 0.005 to 0.025 g. of I is dissolved in 50 ml of distilled water and filtered. To 9 ml of the solution is added 1 ml of 1% aqueous solution of

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Drugs, vitamins.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 40697.

Abstract: basic fuchsine and 10 ml of 0.5 M solution of Na-borite. The mixture is then purged with an inert gas, and the polarogram is taken, starting at -0.6 v. The concentration is found from a standard calibration curve. The half-wave potential under specified conditions is -1.06 v. The determination can be done in the presence of a large amount of chlorides and theobromine. When the injection solutions are analyzed, they are diluted with distilled water.

Card 2/2

32

DUSINSKY, Gabriel

Czechoslovakia /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products I-21  
and Their Application

Medicinals. Vitamins. Antibiotics.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32312

Author : Dusinsky Gabriel

Title : Acidimetric Determination of Hexamethylene  
Tetramine with Potentiometric Indication

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. farmac., 1956, 5, No 5, 274-275

Abstract: The possibility has been ascertained of a  
direct potentiometric determination of hexa-  
methylene tetramine with an antimony electrode.  
Concurrently with the hexamethylene tetramine  
can be determined a small amount (smaller by

Card 1/2

Czechoslovakia /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products I-21  
and Their Application

Medicinals. Vitamins. Antibiotics.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32312

1000 times) of ammonia. On using 50% acetone  
as the titration medium the sudden change in  
potential is more pronounced.

Card 2/2

DUSINSKY, G-

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and  
Their Application. Medicinals. Vitamins.  
Antibiotics.

J-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 5590

Author : Gruntova Z., Dusinsky G.

Inst : Not given

Title : Direct Determination by Titration of Elemental Sulfur in  
Pharmaceutical Preparations.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. farmac., 1956, 5, No 5, 275-277

Abstract : The procedure is based on the reaction of S (I) with KCN  
in a water-acetone mixture. Determination was accelerated  
by addition of a small amount of CS<sub>2</sub> during dissolution  
of I in an acetone-containing medium. In tablets and powders  
I is determined in the following manner: to a weighed

Card 1/ 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and  
Their Application - Medicinals. Vitamins.  
Antibiotics

J-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 5590

Abstract : sample containing 10 mg I is added 1 ml CS<sub>2</sub>; after heating 20 ml acetone are added. Insolubles are filtered off through a glass filter -- these being heavy metal ions forming complex compounds with cyanide, which can interfere with the titration -- and 4 ml water are added to the clear filtrate. Titration is carried out with heating on an electric plate (6 drops of 0.1% alcoholic solution of bromcresol red are used as indicator) until the color changes from yellowish-green to blue-violet. A 0.05 molar solution of NaCN is used in the titration. Content of I in tablets and powders was determined by the above-described method in the presence of santicin, ZnO, H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>, white clay and basic bismuth nitrate. I of grey salve (Czechoslovak Pharmacopoeia, 2-nd edition) and of the industrial product

Card 2/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of the Organic Substances E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, No 7708

respectively. The titration is carried out in 10% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The accuracy is  $\pm 0.5\%$ . Ephedrine, amphetamine, caffeine, sodium phenobarbiturate, starch and mild sugar do not interfere.

Card : 2/2

2

COUNTRY : Poland E-1  
CATEGORY :  
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 96012  
AUTHOR : Dusinsky, G.  
INST. :  
TITLE : A New Interpretation of the Dead-Stop Method

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. analit., 1958, 3, No 3-4, 445-451

ABSTRACT : It is shown that application of the dead-stop method to a given oxidation-reduction system depends upon magnitude of voltage applied to indicator electrodes (II). For an elucidation of the question, the author proposes to record polarograms of solutions corresponding to different phases of titration in accordance with this method; for this purpose both II are connected to polarographic equipment. A classification is given of titration curves obtained by the dead-stop method: 1) titration of a system under given conditions, that reacts at the electrodes (an active system), with an inactive system, 2) titration of an inactive system with an active, 3) titration of active

CARD: 1/2

CZEGHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Drugs, vitamins. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 40698.

Abstract: also be determined, that is, a degree of oxidation of I can be determined. The method developed permits one to determine I present in a mixture with adrenaline or other phenolic compounds. The solutions used for injections are diluted with water, prior to analysis, to the concentration from 5-40 mg % (sic). Then an equal amount of  $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_2\text{O}_7$  solution is added, the air is expelled and the polarogram is taken, starting with -1.2 v. compared with n.c.e. (half-wave potential is -1.5 v.). To determine the oxidation products, a polarogram is run under similar conditions except that one starts at -0.2 v., whereby waves at -0.6 v. are specific for the degree of decomposition.

Card 2/2

Ema  
33

COUNTRY	:Czechoslovakia	H-17
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.	75797
AUTHOR	: <u>Dusinsky, G.</u> and Liskova, O.	
INST.	:Not given	
TITLE	:The Volumetric Determination of N-alkylomino Derivatives of Phenothiazine	
ORIG. PUB.	:Chem Zvesti, 12, No 4, 213-220 (1958)	
ABSTRACT	:The authors have investigated conditions for the oxidimetric titration of the principal N-alkylomino derivatives of phenothiazine, chloropromazine, diparcol, and 'fenergan.' It has been established that at equivalent acidities the titration with solutions of Ce(SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> or KBrO <sub>3</sub> (in the presence of KBr) gives the red semiquinoid free radical of the phenothiazine derivative, which loses an additional electron and becomes colorless. This permits the determination of the above-enumerated	
CARD: 1/2		

221

COUNTRY	:	Czechoslovakia	H-17
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.	75797
AUTHOR	:		
EDIT.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	substances in the presence of other organic nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compounds. The reaction of chloropromazine with a solution of Ce(SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> proceeds instantaneously and in stoichiometric amounts, and this compound is therefore proposed for the establishment of the cerimetric factor. F. Raytsev	
CARD: 2/2			

Country	:	Hungary	H-17
Category	:		
Abs. Jour.	:		39719
Author	:	Dusinsky, G.	
Institut.	:	Hungarian Academy of Sciences	
Title	:	The Polarographic and Oscillographic-Polarographic Determination of Brucine	
Orig Pub.	:	Acta Chim Acad Sci Hung, 16, No 3, 351-361 (1958)	
Abstract	:	The author has developed a fairly sensitive and selective method for the polarographic and oscillo-graphic-polarographic determination of brucine (I) both in the pure state and in mixtures with strychnine and other alkaloids (without preliminary separation of the mixtures), based on the conversion of I to brucine quinone (II) by the reaction of I with 4 N HNO <sub>3</sub> and the polarographic reduction of II to I ( $E_{1/2} = -0.2$ v at pH 7). The cacotheline (4-nitro-brucine quinone) which is formed does not interfere with the determination of I inasmuch as the reduction of the NO <sub>2</sub> group produces a more positive, irreversible wave; as a result, brucine can be deter-	
Card:	1/3		

Country : Hungary H-17  
Category :  
Abs, Jour. : 39719  
Author :  
Institut. :  
Title :  
  
Orig. Pub. :  
  
Abstract : mined in the presence of readily nitrated compounds. The oscillographic determination of I is possible in the absence of a color reaction with  $\text{HNO}_3$  (in the presence of morphine). The polarographic determination of I is carried out by adding 0.4 ml  $\text{HNO}_3$  (sp gr 1.14) to 1 ml of a solution containing 0.05-2 mg I, shaking the resulting solution, and adding 5 ml of borate buffer (pH 9.2) and 2.5 ml of 15% KOH; the resulting solution has a pH of 8-9 and is polarographed (after sweeping out the air with  $\text{N}_2$ ) starting at -0.2 v; polarograms corresponding to the various concentrations of I are obtained. The procedure  
Card: 2/3

H-77

Country	: Hungary	n-17
Category	:	
Aba. Jour.	:	39719
Author	:	
Institut.	:	
Title	:	
Orig Pub.	:	
Abstract	described makes possible the determination of amounts as small as 25 / I. The oscillographic determination is carried out by treating 1 ml of solution containing 0.02-0.2 mg I with 0.4 ml HNO <sub>3</sub> (sp gr 1.14), followed by treatment with 5 ml water and 2.5 ml of 15% KOH solution; the resulting solution is polarized with an alternating current of 0.1-0.2 ma. The accuracy of the determination is $\pm$ 5%, and the time required is of the order of several seconds. When other alkaloids are present, the polarographic method is to be preferred. The determination of I in tinctures of Nucis vomicae requires several min. Yu. Vendel'shteyn	
Card:	3/3	

DUSINSKY, Gabriel, inz.; TYLOVA, Margita, dr., PhMr.

Ascaridole content in the Chenopodium ambrosioides L. growing  
in Slovakia. Chem zvesti '16 no.9:701-708 S '62.

1. Statny ustav pre kontrolu lieciv, Bratislava, Kvetna 11.

COUNTRY	:	HUNGARY
CATEGORY	:	Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Uses. Part 3. Synthetic and Natural <sup>**</sup>
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim, No. 1 1960, No. 2156
AUTHOR	:	Dusinsky, G.
INST.	:	-
TITLE	:	Use of Acetic Acid as a Solvent and Electrolyte in Polarographic Analysis of Water-Insoluble Organic Compounds (Application in Analysis <sup>**</sup> )
ORIG. PUB.	:	Acta pharmac. hung., 1958, 20, No 5-6, 207-215
ABSTRACT	:	It was shown that glacial or diluted CH <sub>3</sub> COOH is an excellent solvent in polarographic in- vestigation of organic medicinal substances, especially in the determination of active sub- stances in ointments, suppositories and choc- lates, where other organic solvents are not
<sup>*</sup> Medicinal Substances. Galenicals and Medicinal Forms <sup>**</sup> of Medicinal Substances)		
CARD:	1/3	

DUSINSKY, Gabriel

"Oscillopolarographic Following the Reaction Kinetics of Alkaline Hydrolysis of Alkaloids of the Tropane Group," in Chemicke Zvesti, No. 11-12, Nov-Dec 60, p. 764.

Affiliation: National Institute for Medical Drugs Control, Bratislava.

Dusinsky, G.

Pratidario, *Entomology Review*, Vol. XXX, No. 2, 1961.

(P2)

1. "The Pratidario: Distribution and Ecology of *Metaphycus leei* (F.) (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) and its parasitic facilities (Lecanoidae, Encyrtidae) in Brazil," pp. 5-25.
2. "Isentration of *Metaphycus leei* (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) and its parasitic facilities (Lecanoidae, Encyrtidae) in Brazil," pp. 26-55.
3. "Saphe Laird - A Food Preparation," Vol. 2, *Food & Nutrition Abstracts*, No. 10, Part II, No. 10, p. 102.
4. "Saphe Laird - A Food Preparation," Vol. 2, *Food & Nutrition Abstracts*, No. 10, Part II, No. 10, p. 102.
5. "The World of the Insect," pp. 1-20, *Review of the World of the Insect*, by J. D. Lattman, K. E. Lattman, and J. C. Lattman, Institute of Entomology, and the Ent. Inst. Inst. Scient. Inst. de Mexico, Mexico, 1961.
6. "Ring Oscillators. Characteristics Measurements by the Synthesis Method," by R. V. Nelson, *Transistor Review*, No. 4, 1961, p. 10.
7. "On the Problem of Propagating Nonlinear Schrödinger's Eq. in the Case of the Ring Oscillator," by N. S. Gerasimov, *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Tekhn. Kibernetika*, No. 1, 1974.
8. "The Design of Pratidario Laird Population with regard before the Re-volting by a Parasite [Inclusion not cited]," pp. 72-75.
9. [over] [over] [over] - *Pratidario Laird Population not cited* by S. M. [over] [over] [over] not given]

— 1/2 —

DUSINSKY, G.; TYLLOVA, M.

Ferricyanidometric determination of diacetyl bis (hydroxyphenyl)-isatin  
(isacen). Cesk. farm. 11 no.7:359-360 S '62.

1. Statny ustav pre kontrolu lieciv, Bratislava.  
(INDOLES) (CYANIDES) (CHEMISTRY, PHARMACEUTICAL)

DUSINSKY, Gabriel, inz.

Use of oscillographic polarography in reaction kinetic measurements.  
Pt.2. Chem zvesti 17 no.4:265-267 '63.

l. Statny ustav pre kontrolu lieciv, Bratislava, Kvetna 11.

DUSKA, Blazevic.

Atypical retrogression of aphasic symptoms; relation of aphasia to body image. Neuropsihijatrija 2 no.1-2:44-55 1954.

1. Iz neurološko-psihijatrijske klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu. (Predstojnik: prof. dr. R. Lopasic)  
(APHASIA, psychology,  
relation to body image)  
(PERCEPTION,  
body image, relation to aphasia)

DUSKA, J.

4

✓ Preparation and stabilization of sodium carbonate peroxhydrate<sup>1</sup> Stanislav Šimola and Jiří Duska (Univ. Pardubice, Czech.). *Chem. Průmysl* 6, 165-18 (1938).—  
Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>·1.5H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O was prep'd. by 3 methods; solid Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> was added slowly to a 15-20% aq. soln. of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> cooled to approx. 0° (method I); finely crushed Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>·10H<sub>2</sub>O was added to a 25-35% aq. soln. of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> at 20° (method II); 35-40% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> soln. was poured on a grooved glass plate and solid Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> was sprinkled on so that it was barely moist (mol. ratio Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>:H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> = 1:1.64) (method III). Method I was exothermal and cooling was necessary; method II was endothermic; the temp. dropped 20° on the addn. of the first half of the Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>·10H<sub>2</sub>O. The product of methods I and II was a white ppt. of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>·1.5H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O which was filtered off and dried at 25° and 100 mm. Hg. Drying was accelerated by washing with EtOH. The yield of ppt. was increased by salting out with NaCl. At higher H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> concns. active O was lost by decompr.. Method II was preferred to method I; although yields were slightly lower, cooling was unnecessary, and the product was more stable. Method III would be suitable for a continuous process and gives a still more stable product. The stability of the products was detd. by accelerated tests at 45° in dry air and in air std. with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in the presence of various stabilizers (Na or Mg or Na/Mg silicates), and in the presence of various amts. of Fe(II) accelerator of decompr.. The best stabilizer was Na/Mg silicate. Under favorable conditions, the stability was comparable to that of NaBO<sub>3</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O. — H. Newcombe

DusKova, Alena

Czechoslovakia/Electronics - Photoeffect. Electron and Ion Emission, H-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 35107

Author: Bohun, Antonin; Karpiskova, Kveta; DusKova, Alena

Institution: Institute of Technical Physics of Czech. Academy of Sciences

Title: Concerning "Exoelectron" Emission from Metals

Original

Periodical: Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1954, 4, No 5, 608; Czech; and  
Czech. Physics Jl., 1955, 5, No 1, 100-101; German

Abstract: Description of qualitative experiments with oxidized copper, made for  
the purpose of clarifying the mechanism of the exoelectronic emission  
from metals. The authors arrive at the conclusion that the emission  
is caused by dissociation of the F-centers in the oxide layer cover-  
ing the metal, under the influence of heat and under the action of  
light.

Card 1/1

DUSKOVÁ, D.

Determining the molecular weight of polycondensates and low polymers by differential ebulliometry.

p. 102 (Chemicky Prumysl. Vol. 7, no. 2, Feb. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,  
February 1958

JOHN, C.; KRABCOVA, I.; DUSKOVA, B.; GERSL, T.

Serological reaction on a paper carrier. Cesk. epidem. 13 no.4:  
213-220 J1 '64.

1. Ustav pro lekarskou mikrobiologii a imunologii fakulty vse-  
obecneho lekarstvi Karlovy University, Praha; Laborator Statniho  
sanatoria, Praha.

Jankov, L.; Kudrjavcev, V.; Vilkovskij, J.

"The geographical and immunological structure of the virus in the kidney cortex of swine (V). Cesch. Epidemiol. 13 no. 6:331-342 N 1964.

1. Ustav pro Zoonozou a mikrobiologii a imunologii fakulty vete-  
nicheskogo Karlova University, Praha.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411620005-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411620005-2"

21(8,4)

CZ/38-60-2-4/22

AUTHOR: Dušková, D.

TITLE: Utilization of Radiation in the Field of Plastics

PERIODICAL: Jaderná Energie, 1960,<sup>6</sup> Nr 2, pp 49

ABSTRACT: This is a report on a symposium held in Wiesbaden, West Germany, in October 1959.

Card 1/1

DUSKOVA, D.

Effect of radiation on the methylmethacrylate in the presence of  
oxygen. Jaderna energie 6 no. 3:103 Mr '60.

DUSKOVA, D.

Making closed thallium preparations by electrolysis. Jaderna  
energie 6 no.6:183 Je '60.

DUSKOVA, D.

Electrical conductivity of irradiated polymers. Jaderna energie  
6 no.6:210 Je '60.

DUSKOVA, F.

"Morphology of the Quadraspidiotus Piri (Lichtenstein) (Homoptera, Coccidae)",  
P. 8, (VESTNIK, Vol. 17, No. 1, 1953, Praha, Czech.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3,  
Mar 1955, Uncl.

DUSKOVA, F.

"Morphological characteristics of and Ecological Notes on the Females of the Scale Insects *Quadraspidictus Piri* (Licht.) *Q.Marani Zahr.*, *Q.Ostreaeformis* (Curt.), and *Q.Permiciosus* (Comst.) ; Homoptera, Coccoidea", P. 229, (VESTNIK, Vol. 17, No. 4, 1953, Praha, Czech.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3, Mar 1955, Uncl.

Z/009/61/000/008/004/005  
E112/E153

AUTHORS: Dušek, Karel, Seidl, Josef, Malinský, Jaroslav, and  
Dušková, Dagmar

TITLE: Evaluation of the swelling capacity of ion-exchangers  
based on styrene-divinylbenzene copolymers

PERIODICAL: Chemický průmysl, 1961, No.8, pp. 439-443

TEXT: The present paper is part of an investigation of the properties of ion exchange resins derived from styrene-divinylbenzene copolymers. The swelling capacity of tridimensional polymers provides an important clue to their internal structure and to the number of cross-linkages. The swelling capacity of styrene-divinylbenzene copolymers plays an important role when introducing functional groups, e.g. chloromethylation, followed by quaternation, and has an important bearing on the properties of the final exchange resins. The authors have assessed different methods for the determination of swelling capacity and have arrived at these conclusions. 1) Centrifugation method. Simple, and suitable for series of comparative tests. Reproducibility of results very satisfactory. Sources of errors may be incomplete removal of

Card 1/5

Evaluation of the swelling capacity... Z/009/61/000/008/004/005  
E112/E153

solvent from the resin particles. Caution is recommended when determining swelling characteristics of copolymers with only a few cross-links, because the gravitational field of the centrifuge could affect the real swelling capacity. The method is not very suitable for the study of temperature effects on swelling characteristics. 2) Isothermic distillation in desiccators. Method is experimentally very simple, but not quite exact. Errors may be caused by evaporation of solvent between opening of the desiccator tap and closing of weighing bottle. Efficient thermostating of the whole system (including desiccator tap) is essential. 3) Isothermic distillation with spring balance. A diagrammatic sketch of apparatus is shown in Fig.2. The method permits the rate of sorption to be followed and temperature effects to be studied. The equipment should be placed in an air thermostat. The main advantage of the method is given by the fact that the entire sorption isotherms can be computed. 4) Dilatometric method. Provides the only means of measuring changes of volume produced by swelling; it is not suitable for finely granulated copolymers because mercury is incapable of filling up completely all the areas between the spherical particles. Maxima of

Evaluation of the swelling capacity... Z/009/61/000/008/004/005  
E112/E153

deviations for copolymers of comparatively small granular size (0.1 to 0.2 mm) may amount to as much as  $\pm$  10%. The dilatometric method permits the determination of the temperature effects on swelling characteristics. 5) Microscopic method. Not very accurate, allowing only linear changes of granular dimensions to be measured. Can be used with advantage to determine swelling characteristics of individual granules. The above mentioned procedures are not applicable to porous copolymers. Results obtained by the different methods are tabulated, showing the swelling of styrene-divinylbenzene copolymers (with increasing proportions of divinylbenzene) in toluene and chloroform. There are 4 figures, 4 tables and 15 references: 7 English, 5 German, 2 Soviet and 1 Czech.

The English language references read:

Ref.3: H.P. Gregor, K.M. Held and J. Bellin. Anal. Chem. V.23, 620 (1951).

Ref.10: K.W. Pepper. J. Appl. Chem., 1, 124 (1951).

Ref.11: K.W. Pepper. J. Chem. Soc., 1952, 2129.

Ref.14: L.R.G. Treloar. Proc. Roy. Soc. A 200, 176 (1950).

Card 3/5

Evaluation of the swelling capacity... Z/009/61/000/008/004/005  
E112/E153

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav syntetických pryskyřic a laku,  
Pardubice (Research Institute for Synthetic Resins  
and Paints, Pardubice)

SUBMITTED: January 15, 1961

Card 4/5

GRUBNER, O.; DUSKOVA, L.

Gas chromatography on adsorbed substances. Coll Cz Chem 26  
no.12:3109-3115 D '61.

1. Institut fur physikalische Chemie, Tschechoslowakische  
Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.

DUSKOVA, L.; GRUBNER, O.; HANUS, V.; KOSSLER, I.; MATYSKA, B.

Selection of extraction agents for isoprene rectification. Chem  
prum 13 no.10:513-516 0 '63.

1. Ustav fyzikalni chemie, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha.

MATYSKA, B.; DUSKOVA, L.

Chromatographic examination of the properties of the ternary system, isoprene-trimethylene-polar solvent. Coll Chem 28 no.11:3019-3029 N°63.

I. Institut fur physikalische Chemie, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.

DUSKOVA, M.

"Miloslav Stehlik's play Jarni hromobiti (Spring Thunderstorm); a criticism." (p.6).  
"September 14, Miners' Day: the first vacation of the miner Vitasek; a fragment of  
Jiri Marek's book Nad nami svita (Dawn is Breaking)" (p.7). BESEDA VENKOVSKÉ RODINY.  
(Ministerstvo zemedelstvi) Praha. Vol. 4, No. 36, Sept. 1952.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 8, Aug. 1954.

DusKova, M.

SOLICH, J.: DUSKOVA, M.; RUML, M.; VONASKOVA, E.

CSER

Dept. of Pharmaceutical Operations, Pharmaceutical faculty (Katedra lekarenstvovo provozu Farmaceuticke fakulty) Bratislava -- Faculty Pharmacy (fakulta lekarna), Brno

Bratislava, Farmaceuticky Obzor, No 3, 1963, pp 120-128

"Thematics of the Work of Teaching Health by the Pharmacist, I. The Problem of Propagation of Pharmacy"

(4)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SOLICH, J; DOFKOVA, L; DUSKOVA, M; RUML, M; VONASKOVA, E.

1. Chair of Pharmaceutical Work of the Pharmaceutical Faculty UK (M Katedra farmaceutickeho provozu Farmaceuticke fakulty UK), Bratislava; 2. Faculty Apothecary (Fakultni Lekarna), Brno

Bratislava, Farmaceuticky obzor, No 5, 1963, pp 218-226

"Thematics of Sanitation-Explanatory Work of the Fruggist II.  
Problematic of the Misuse of Drugs."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DUSKOVA, V; SPINKA, J., Docent MD; & GRIGAR, L.

1. Clinic of Internal Diseases of the Medical Faculty KU  
(Klinika chorob vnitrnich lekarske fakulty KU), Pilsen;
2. Surgical Clinic of the Medical Faculty KU, (Chirurgicka klinika lekarske fakulty KU), Pilsen; 3. Central X-Ray Ward of the Faculty of the Hospital (Ustredni rtg oddeleni fakulty nemocnice), Pilsen

Brno, Vnitri lekarstvi, no 9, 1963, pp 910-913

"Leiomyoma of the Jejunum."

DUSLOVA, A.

Some principles for designing children's wear. (To be contd.) p. 184.

TEXTIL. (Ministerstvo lehkého průmyslu) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 14, no. 5,  
May 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 10, Oct. 1959. Uncl.

DUSMAN, Federico

Preparation of work in foundries. Ljevarstvo 9 no.1/6:3-8  
'64.

1. "Prvomajska" Foundry, Zagreb.

69329

18.7100

S/129/60/000/05/002/023  
E091/E235

AUTHOR: Dusman, V. A., Engineer

TITLE: Automation and Mechanisation of Heat Treatment Processes of Small Size Components

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, Nr 5, pp 7-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Considerable difficulty is attached to the heat treatment of very small components in chamber furnaces and mechanised furnaces of the usual type under mass production conditions. One of the possible solutions to the problem of quenching small size components is the application of rotating hearth furnaces. VNITIPRIBOR has designed a carousel-type furnace with a rotating hearth. The kinematic linkage diagram of such a furnace is shown in Fig 1, and its construction and working are described in detail. An alternative to such a furnace is one with a vibrating hearth. A survey has shown that all vibrating furnaces in operation in the Soviet Union and abroad are activated mechanically or pneumatically. Such vibration devices are very noisy and make the plant bulky. Experimental work carried out at VNITIPRIBOR has confirmed the possibility of using

Card 1/2

69329

S/129/60/000/05/002/023  
E091/E235

Automation and Mechanisation of Heat Treatment Processes of Small Size Components

an electromagnetic drive for generating hearth vibrations. A working model was made of equipment which makes quenching fully automatic. The construction and working of this model is described. The results of experiments led to the planning of two installations working on this principle, a vibrating hearth furnace for quenching parts of watches and a unit for quenching larger instrument parts (see Fig 2). For heat treatment of manometer steel springs VNITIPRIBOR designed a mechanised high-output furnace, ensuring bright quenching of the springs. Its design and operation are briefly described. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: VNITIPRIBOR

Card 2/2

S/129/61/000/002/010/014  
E073/E335

AUTHOR: Dusman, V.A., Engineer

TITLE: Prospects of Application of Electromagnetic Vibrator  
Drives in Heat-treatment Furnaces

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka  
metallov, 1961, No. 2, pp. 43 - 44

TEXT: Furnaces with a vibrating or pulsating bottom are simple to produce and to operate and they have a very high efficiency. The furnace bottom is continuously maintained in the heating zone and therefore heat losses are reduced to a minimum. In electromagnetic vibrodrives the oscillation amplitudes are much smaller and the oscillation frequencies are much higher than in the case of electromechanical vibrodrives. As a result of this components of complicated shape and components with large lengths-to-diameter ratios are less likely to warp. Experiments in using an electromagnetic drive for heating furances gave positive results. A sketch is included showing the conveyor system operating on this principle. When energised, the electromagnet 1 attracts the armature 2

Card 1/3

S/129/61/000/002/010/014  
E073/E335

Prospects of Application of Electromagnetic Vibrator Drives  
in Heat-treatment Furnaces

which pulls with it the platform 3 and the springs 4 and 5. The latter are at an angle  $\alpha$  to the vertical when the magnet is not energised. When energised the springs are moved by the angle  $\Delta\alpha$ , whilst the level of the platform drops by the value  $h$ . As soon as the magnet is de-energised, the platform returns to its original position (A-A) and during this process the component ( $\Delta C_{MnAl}$ ) in the illustration is very slightly displaced. This process is repeated at a frequency of 50 c.p.s. It is essential that the system is made very rigid since the mechanical properties of refractories are considerably lower at 800-850 °C than they are at room temperature. The influence of the effect of vibration on the heat treatment is of great interest. In the case of chemical heat treatment it may intensify the process.

Card 2/3

S/129/61/000/002/010/014  
'E073/E335

Prospects of Application of Electromagnetic Vibrator Drives  
in Heat-treatment Furnaces

Furthermore, quenching in a tank with a vibrating bottom  
will lead to a more uniform cooling of the quenched components.  
There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: VNITIPRIBOR

Fig:

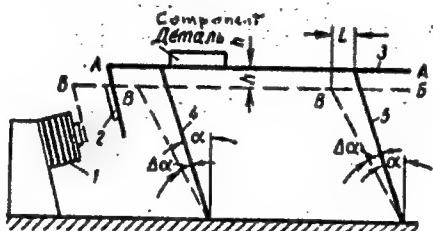


Схема транспортирующего устройства  
с электромагнитным виброприводом.

Card 3/3

DUSMATOV, S.S.

DUSMATOV, S. S.; BADALOV, S. T.; and CHEROTAREV, G. M.

"Influence of Medium on the Composition and Form of Calcite Crystals,"  
Dokl. AN UzSSR, No 3, 39-43, 1953 (Uzbekistani resume)

The authors have studied the various crystalline forms of calcites which occur under various geological and physicochemical conditions from one of the deposits of Central Asia. The composition of the studied calcites, their color, specific gravity are due, up to a certain extent, to the composition of the containing rocks in which the crystallization of the mineral occurs. The form of the calcite crystals almost does not depend on their composition, but, in considerable degree, is due to the peculiarities of the chemism of the medium in which they are formed.

RZhGeol, No 1, 1955

SEMELEV, Ye.I.; DUSMATOV, V.D.; SAMSONOVA, N.S.

Yttrium-beryllium minerals of the datolite group. Kristallografiia  
8 no.4:677-679 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

I. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii, kristallekhimii redkikh elementov.

(Datalite)

ACCESSION NR: AP4004601

S/0020/63/153/004/0913/0915

AUTHOR: Dusmatov, V. D.; Yefimov, A. P.; Semenov, Ye. I.

TITLE: First find of stilwellite in the USSR

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady\*, v. 153, no. 4, 1963, 913-915

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth mineral, stilwellite, CeBSiO<sub>5</sub>, rare earth borosilicate, cerium borosilicate

ABSTRACT: In the USSR, stilwellite was first discovered in the pegmatites and hydrothermal veins associated with the alkaline rocks of the Alaysk Range in Tadzhikistan and the Inaglinsk massif in South Yakutia. In contrast to the Austral'ian variety, this stilwellite has a fairly well-developed crystal form. The sizes range from 5 x 1 cm for the Tadzhikistan mineral to 0.3 x 0.1 cm for the Yakutian. The crystals are a combination of a hexagonal prism {1120} ( $\phi = 30^\circ$ ,  $\rho = 0$ ) and rhombohedron {10\bar{1}1} ( $\phi = 0^\circ$ ,  $\rho = 56^\circ$ ). The chemical composition of the stilwellite found in the pure crystalline state is very close to the formula CeBSiO<sub>5</sub>. Only a small substitution of the rare earths by thorium (up to 1.8% ThO<sub>2</sub>) can be observed.

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The Australian stilwellite differs in a higher H<sub>2</sub>O, Ca, Al, Fe, and U content. A mineral of the latolite group has also been encountered in the alkali pegmatites of the Alaysk Range, and leucosphenite in the Inagliusk pegmatites. All these minerals contain boron. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov (Institute of Mineralogy, Geochemistry, and Rare Earth Crystal Chemistry)

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GINSBURG, T.V.; SEMENOV, Ye.Z.; LEBNOVA, I.L.; SIDORENKO, G.A.; DZHAMATOV, V.D.

Crystalline skarnite high in alkali content in Central Asia. Prudy  
Min.muz. no.36-57-72 166. (MIRA 18:3)

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